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LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

ONTARIO'S WEALTH OF WATER POWER.

A highly interesting description of the water powers of Ontario is given in the Canadian Century by Mr. W. K. McNaught, of the hydro-electric commission. He has collected various official estimates, and averages them as follows:

	Horsepower.
Niagara River and district	3,000,000
Central Ontario	2,201,000
Northern Ontario	2,030,000
Total estimated waterpowers of Ontario	7,231,787

To be on the absolutely safe side, Mr. McNaught cuts this figure in half. On the assumption that we can always depend upon 3,000,000-horse-power, it means electrical energy equivalent to 60,000,000 tons of coal per year, 20 tons of coal being the amount necessary to produce one-horsepower of energy for 24 hours every day for one year. At $3 per ton for coal, the water powers of the Province would be worth $180,000,000 in cash yearly, or more than the market value of the Ontario crops in 1908.

But what is becoming of these riches? Mr. McNaught estimates the present water-power development of Ontario at only 232,000-horsepower, or displacing 5,104,000 tons of coal. At present, therefore, 2,768,000-horse-power is running to waste in the rapids of this Province. The hydro-electric policy of the Ontario Government in its existing form will limit the diffusion of electrical power to a comparatively few municipalities in Ontario. The scheme should be expanded to cover the whole of Ontario. "The day is not far distant," says Mr. McNaught, "when hydro-electric energy will be generally used throughout this Province." But that day will be far distant unless the Government broadens its design, and builds the transmission lines so as to bring hydro-electric power within the reach of every municipality. In such a policy the Government would have the support of the Liberal party.

CANADA AMONG THE LEADERS.

Canada's relation to the wheat-growing nations of the world is shown in an interesting bulletin issued by the International Agricultural Institute of Rome, Italy. Several important countries, such as Australia and Argentina, are omitted from the list, but both of them are in the hundred million class, and Argentina has almost reached Canada's production.

The wheat yield of nineteen countries for the years 1910 and 1911 is given as follows:

	1911 Bushels.	1910 Bushels.
Prussia	86,265,000	91,234,000
Belgium	14,617,000	12,449,000
Denmark	4,646,000	4,549,000
Spain	156,640,000	137,449,000
France	320,142,000	252,819,000
British Isles	62,646,000	59,593,000
Hungary	192,691,000	181,396,000
Italy	192,397,000	153,170,000
Luxemburg	641,000	623,000
Netherlands	5,648,000	4,371,000
Roumania	75,657,000	110,823,000
Russia	629,300,000	775,691,000
Switzerland	3,606,000	2,756,000
Canada	204,634,000	149,990,000
United States	658,567,000	695,443,000
British India	370,113,000	358,049,000
Japan	20,572,000	23,728,000
Algeria	17,821,000	19,699,000
Tunis	6,625,000	4,042,000
Total	3,044,528,000	3,034,879,000

It will be seen that while Canada is not yet the giant of them all, its percentage of increase for the year is one of the greatest gains in the table. Only four nations in the world outrank Canada in size of crop, and in the two greatest producers, United States and Russia, there has been a substantial decrease since 1910. France, whose farmers are putting those of old England in the rear, has the largest increase of any nation.

The victors in the reciprocity campaign are prone to contend broadcast that Canada's wheat-growing future is safe for all time, having the market of Great Britain into which to pour surplus wheat. Such a contention is erroneous, economically, and on the face of it.

For proof let us look into an article contributed recently to the English Pearson's Magazine by the editor of The Smallholder, one of the old land's foremost agriculture journals. So intense is the feeling of this writer at what he terms the slothfulness of the English farmer, that he does not hesitate to call the article: "Our Pig-Headed Farmers." Then follows a scathing arraignment of the agriculturists, one that must have caused British blood to boil. Likening the tiller of the soil to a stumbling, blindfolded creature, he points out that while all European countries are increasing their facilities to feed themselves, the English are letting the best of wheat-growing land fall back to pasturage. He points out that while England consumes 256,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, it grows only 48,000,000 bushels. Pointing to the "star" farms of England which produced 40 bushels to the acre on land of which many million acres are neglected, he England can grow wheat enough to feed herself and have a large amount left for export. To quote on this contention:

"Given the recognition of the principle that it is the duty of agriculture to feed us, and that it is the duty of the state to pay for an efficient feeding service; given further an agricultural Lord Kitchener to carry the principle into effect, only the Rip Van Winkles will deny that within five years from establishing this new ideal of social economy we shall have brought back under the plow ten million acres of land that once bore rich crops of wheat and barley and oats, but barely provide today sustenance for a few herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

"What man has done, man can do. Accepting the yield and the methods of English 'star farms' as their guide our neighbors across the Channel grow on soil which we should regard as fit only for pasture, 45,000,000 quarters of wheat, that is, enough to feed the entire population, and yet leave more than three times the total yield of the English crop to be disposed of abroad.

"In France, on poorer soil than ours, wheat-growing pays."

At present England has 1,700,000 acres under wheat, producing annually 48,000,000 bushels. (This does not include the yield of Ireland.) If each acre produced 28 bushels, ten million acres would, at least, produce 280,000,000 bushels, or 24,000,000 bushels more than England consumes at the present time. And with the new system of farming, much better results than 28 bushels to the acre would be secured. A large proportion of 10,000,000 acres, therefore, could be grown in other grains, and England could still produce more than enough wheat to enable her to do away entirely with foreign food service.

In speaking of England's present sources of wheat supply the writer does not mention Canada. Russia and Argentina wheats are the present factors in England.

Even should Canadian wheat be given preference, it would have to compete on equal terms with that of Australia and British India, while the wheat of Russia and Argentina would not be entirely shut out. And even if the British farmer continues to go on blindfolded, the British market cannot continue much longer to absorb Canada's surplus. But the tendency is for a regeneration in English agriculture, and it is probable that England, before many years, will be importing less wheat than at present. Canadian wheat will have to go in increasing quantities to the United States, but never again may Canada have the boon of a free American market offered her.

WILL HE SCUTTLE?

At this time when a policy of scuttle is being pressed on Mr. Borden by his Nationalist allies and by a few Conservative trimmers in Ontario, it is well to recall his own declaration on the naval question. In March, 1909, he approved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the House of Commons:

"This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada, as they increase in number and wealth, to assume in larger measure the responsibilities of national defence.

"The House is of opinion that under the present constitutional relations between the mother country and the self-governing dominions, the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defence.

"The House will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the imperial navy, along the lines suggested by the admiralty at the last imperial conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the empire and the peace of the world.

"The House expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the empire."

Subsequent to this Mr. Borden repeatedly affirmed his adherence to the Canadian navy idea. He defended it in a speech in London, England, on Dominion Day last year. A year ago he told a Halifax audience that all the benefits of Canadian naval expenditure should be retained in Canada, and he promised Nova Scotia a revival of her ship-building industry. Later he declared for an "emergency" contribution to the British admiralty, but he has not formally recanted his Canadian navy views. In the irresponsibility of Opposition he could criticize the Government's plan in detail. Now he must indorse, amend, or destroy the Laurier naval law, or do what the Nationalists and their Ontario trimmers urge him to do—wipe his hands of the naval question altogether, and throw the responsibility on the people by means of a plebiscite, which will decide nothing.

REMARKABLE SURGERY.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Surgery has taken another advance step at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where recently two or three patients suffering from tuberculosis of the knee were cured after the infected joints had been cut away and substituted by the same parts of a body of a patient in normal health who died from an accident a few hours before.

Surgeons, not only at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, but at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, as well as in Germany, have found the operation successful and have succeeded in putting back in place a finger which had been cut off by a machine, or otherwise, and after treatment, the finger grew again normally.

Advanced surgeons are now trying to find a way to remove from the body lungs affected with tuberculosis, and putting in their place good lungs taken from the body of patient who had no such infection, but who died from some other disease or from accident.

In an operation of this character the surgeons have already found that one infected lung could be entirely removed without causing the death of the patient, but prolonging life, even though the other lung is slightly infected.

NAMES!

[Toronto World.]

There is only one good poker player in the Ottawa Cabinet.

THE SEVENTY WHO WERE PASSED OVER.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Ontario elected 73 supporters of Mr. Borden, but when he wanted men for the portfolios of finance and railways the new Premier rejected seventy of the seventy-three and selected two Ontario men who had not been elected. Isn't this something of a reflection on the quality of the big parliamentary contingent from Ontario?

SORRY FOR GEORGE.

[Toronto News.]

Mr. Geo. Yates has gone to Ottawa. Moved and seconded that a resolution of condolence be drafted by the secretary and sent to Mr. Yates in this severe affliction.

NOT AS BAD AS THAT.

[Toronto News.]

Hazing at the London Medical College seems to be first cousin to Assault and Battery.

BE FAIR TO THE BARNARDO BOY.

[Toronto Star.]

Whenever a Barnardo or other "Home" boy goes wrong, the public is fairly sure to be reminded that he was brought out by one of these institutions. The majority of the boys turn out well, but few of these get into the newspapers. It is encouraging to note that one absolutely penniless Barnardo boy accumulated nearly $2,500 during eight years' employment as an attendant at Mimico Asylum.

SAVE THE CHILD.

[Montreal Witness.]

One of the most serious problems of the times is what to do with tuberculous children. There are those, indeed, with whom for reasons very near to them, all other problems pale before this one. How momentous is the problem of the neglected tuberculous child may be appreciated by the statistics supplied to the public some time ago by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, of Baltimore, when it had on its visiting list sixteen hundred and sixty-five tuberculous patients, of which one hundred and sixty-five, or ten per cent of the total, were children of and under school age. And it was estimated that the association was only visiting a third of the consumptives of Baltimore.

WHO'S WHO.

[Puck.]

Mother has gone to Reno,
Father lives at the club,
Sister is over in Europe
Hunting a titled dub.
I'm left alone with the servants;
I sit here and wonder all day
If I am father's or mother's—
Kind judge, won't you hurry and say?

ON THE HOHENZOLLERN.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Mr. Morgan and the Kaiser were smoking a cigar on the imperial yacht.

"Mr. Morgan," said Wilhelm, "what do you think of European finance?"

The big banker contemplated the blue sea, and a droll look centred about his eyes.

"I think it is all Rothschild's play," he said.

LARGER COMING.

[Punch.]

Irish Boatman (surveying the solitary result of the day)—"It's a foine fish for the size 'av ut; them'll run about three to the pound."

Angler—"Hardly that, I should say."

Boatman—"Well, may be the other two'd be a bit bigger."

ALL THE SAME TO HER.

[Fliegende Blatter.]

He—Excuse me, but I can't help thinking I have met you before.

She—All right, don't worry about it.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

I have it on authority of some one I do not know that some time ago a fire started in the plant of Flynn & Tracy, contractors.

"Get the hose!" yelled Tracy.

"This piece ain't long enough," answered the laborer, to whom the few fiercely-spoken words had been addressed.

"Get the other piece!" shrieked Tracy.

"The coupling won't fit!" the laborer explained.

"Tie a knot in it, my boy! Tie a knot in it!" howled Tracy, as the fire grew brighter and brighter, until it was very pretty.

THE CONSUMERS' DICTIONARY.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Cheap—An obsolete word formerly used to qualify foodstuffs. Example: cheap sugar.

Price—That for which a commodity is sold. It formerly depended on supply and demand, but is now fixed by trusts.

Trusts—See Beelzebub, Gehenna, Mephistopheles, Satan.

Decline—Formerly used to denote a movement in the market for necessities. Long since obsolete.

LORD MORLEY AND MEREDITH.

[Manchester Guardian.]

I hear tonight the very interesting rumor that Lord Morley is writing the life of George Meredith. One can imagine nothing that would create a livelier gratitude among those who read and care for books. As for Meredith's own public, the news, if the rumor should prove true, will cause among them a sincere emotion. In the recent history of English life and thought there has been nothing more stimulating to the political idealist than the friendship which has its monument in Meredith's sonnet, "To J. M." If Lord Morley should find time to give Meredith's life to the world it will be a noble crown to the friendship.

A POSER.

[Manchester Guardian.]

An intelligent young lady of 7 put a theological poser to her governess the other day. "Is God a Catholic, or a Protestant, or a Jew?" she asked. The governess gave the only possible answer. She said: "He does not belong to any of them. He is above all." "Well," observed the little girl critically, "I think he ought to make up his mind on such an important matter, and belong to one or the other."

The Great Northwest

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG AND ITS ARCHITECTURE.

No. 4.

(Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.)

I referred in my last letter to the architecture of Winnipeg, and in that connection come easily first its banks. They are the indicators of the future as seen through the eyes of the general managers. They indicate that Winnipeg will be a very large city—one of the great ones of the world. It is more than a significant fact in this connection that they are "tearing down their barns to build greater." The Bank of Montreal is leaving its old premises to occupy its new offices on the corner of Portage and Main streets, while not far off the Bank of Commerce is doing likewise.

The neatest piece of bank architecture is still the Corinthian columns in front of the Bank of Toronto, but there are too few of them. The front of the Great West Life building is proportionate, beautiful architecture, but the Bank of Montreal is magnificent. I take off my hat to the architect. It is to be hoped for the future architectural beauty of Winnipeg, that some building of similar design will adorn the property of James Scott across the road. This looks squarely up into the face of Portage avenue, and what a picture it would be, coming down Portage avenue, to see two such buildings as the Bank of Montreal whichever way you turn on Main street. It would be like one suddenly coming in sight of Niagara Falls. You would stop and look. Other banks have splendid offices. The Dominion Bank is very neat, and the Royal Bank exceptionally so. The Union Bank is in the skyscraper class, and good of its kind. Taken altogether, Winnipeg should be proud of its banks, and particularly proud of the new Bank of Montreal, which is easily first, and has few equals in America.

What of the homes of Winnipeg? I am told they are mostly designed by local architects, and there is no need to go elsewhere. I have seen the homes of many cities, and those of Winnipeg compare favorably with any. One whole district is entirely given over to exceptionally good homes. Here neatness prevails rather than display. The architects have shown the best of taste. The number of good houses is being constantly added to, so rapidly that no matter how often you visit Winnipeg the pleasure of seeing the home district will always be an increased one.

The business houses of Winnipeg, with Eaton's leading in the retail class, are characterized by solidity. Their appearance, though not lacking in some instances in the ornate, are rather of the substantial, strong order. They were no doubt built rather for use than ornament.

But not so Winnipeg's two great railway stations. At the north end of business Main street stands the C. P. R. station, and the Royal Alexandra (or Royal Aleck, as the Winnipeggers call it), and at the south end of business Main street stands the new union station of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern. Halfway between the two is the main corner, Portage and Main streets. Had the two great stations been placed by design where they are they could not be placed in a better position, having in view the whole plan of the city. From an architectural standpoint both stations are in the front rank. They are both better than the great stations of New York and Chicago were until recent years. The location of the stations, particularly in large cities, has had little good effect on business in the immediate neighborhood, but Winnipeg is unique. The head offices of two of the greatest railway corporations in the world are like two great watch dogs, while in between them the offices of the great banks, and centreing round the corner of Portage and Main streets, the vast interests of the commerce of the West form a combination of interests seen nowhere else in so small a compass. Let your imagination trace the lines running out from these points to the ends of the continent, the thousands of miles of railways, and the great steamboats both on lake and ocean. The man at the helm, the man who holds the ribbons of these great enterprises in his hands, controls the destinies of millions of people now living, and many millions more yet unborn, because they are building not for today only but for the succeeding years down on through the ages.

You are convinced everywhere you go that education is not neglected. I have not yet mentioned the architecture of its schools, churches and colleges. It is fitting that here a reference should be made to them. They are the reliance and hope of the future. Of what avail would the great railways and vast business enterprises be unless backed up by a splendid educational system? The schools, churches and colleges go together and produce the finished man and woman capable of controlling and directing the expansion of this new world. Their work is great. The schools of Winnipeg and its colleges are more noticeable than its churches, largely, perhaps, because the schools and colleges had to be provided, while the churches were constantly outgrowing their limits. All are very creditable. The need of the country in this respect has been recognized everywhere, and the silent evidence of the brick and stone buildings testify eloquently to the fact that the necessary knowledge and energy will be behind the greatest enterprises of the future, insuring their efficient management.

Let Winnipeg continue to grow and flourish on the plans laid down. In ten years probably a population of half a million will be within its limits, and after that who can set bounds to its growth?

BURNED TO DEATH.

Acton, Ind., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Audrey Morrell, 20, and infant daughter, were burned to death, and Mrs. Jessie Paugh, a sister of the dead woman, and Elma Morrell, another daughter, were burned fatally last night, when a gasoline stove exploded while supper was in progress. The house was only slightly damaged. About a year ago a sister of Mrs. Morrell was killed in a similar manner at Shelbyville.

A FATAL DUEL.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Settling family differences with pistols, Perry Clevenger and his wife fought a duel at their home last evening in which she was killed and he wounded. Though one of his wife's shots had hit him, Clevenger went to his room and fired a bullet through his brain, dying almost instantly.

The trouble was caused by Mrs. Clevenger's objection to a "wine room" run in connection with her husband's "soft drink" stand, according to a brother of Clevenger, who also gave above details of the shooting to the police.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Adriatic, from Liverpool; Cretic, Naples; Italia, Naples.

Sable Island, Oct. 27.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow for New York, in wireless communication here; distance not given, at 7 a.m.; probably will dock on Sunday afternoon. The steamer La Savoie, from Havre for New York, in wireless communication here when 163 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:10 a.m.; dock about 3:30 p.m. Saturday.